Mathew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1795. [Nº 1731.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this Society, in the State of Rhode-Island, will celebrate the Anniversary on the Fourth Day of July next, in Newport, and are requested to meet in the Council-Chamber of the State-House there, precisely at Eight o'Clock, A. M.

In Behalf of the Standing Committee.

THOMAS SMART, *Clerk.*

Providence, June 11, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK.
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Spring Goods,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

Newport, June 9, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylic Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Sattin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

From the New-York Gazette.
May 23.

GRAND EPOCHS OF EUROPE.

IN contemplating the history of Europe, observes a late writer, since the period of its civilization, we remark four grand epochs, or ages, during which some favorite object appears to have engrossed the general attention of mankind. The first was the *Age of Chivalry*: here we observe tilts and tournaments, crusades, fair ladies and beautiful damsels, leading mankind captive at their pleasure. To this succeeded the *Age of Religion*. Bigotry, superstition, and the intolerant [illegible] of Papal Rome enslaved the human mind till the [illegible] and the invaluable discovery of the art of printing, dispersed the darkness of error and ignorance. The third epoch was the *Age of Commerce*: this was attended by its usual concomitant, speculation of every kind. The *Mississippi Scheme* of our celebrated countryman, the *Chevalier Law in France*—the *South Sea Bubble* in England, and the *Darien Expedition* from Scotland, are memorable instances of this universal maniac. After mankind had successfully proceeded from the frivolity of gallantry to the furor of bigotry, and thence to the selfishness of avarice, we have at length arrived at the *Age of Politics*, every person, male and female, high and low, rich and poor in every country of Europe, is now a politician. How long this furor may last, and what shall be the succeeding age, no person can, with certainty, predict. We, however, see one party prognosticating, from the present distracted state of Europe, nothing but a second reign of anarchy, while another party pretends to see the return of the golden age. Mox redeunt Saturnia Regna—

Amid such variety of discordant opinions,

Non nostrum est intra vos tantas componere lites—It would, however, be adviseable, while this rage for politics continues, for all parties to dispute with temper, to soften down their violent passions, which narrow and contract the mind, and endeavour by mollifying those asperities, which are productive of much mischief, both to nations and individuals, to cultivate PEACE AND GOOD WILL TO ALL MANKIND.

ANECDOTE.

Extracted from the Republican Francois, the 24th Ventose, 4th March.

A Fact is now reported, which gives a shocking idea of the ferociousness of the monster who had succeeded in subjugating all France. Trial a comedian, and at the same time a magistrate of the people, as was Collot d'Herbois, declared, some minutes before his death, that he died convulsed with remorse at having caused the execution of madame de St. Amaranthe, the beautiful daughter, madame de Sartine, her son aged 16 years, her whole family, and many of their friends. It happened in the following manner: Robespierre and Trial were admitted into madame de St. Amaranthe's house, and were frequently there entertained at dinner. One day Robespierre, intoxicated with liquor, spoke with much indiscretion, and even disclosed some of his purposes in presence of some of the guests and attendants. The next morning, Trial came with eagerness to Robespierre, to remonstrate upon the imprudence he had committed, and exposed to him the dangers he might run by such an indiscretion. Robespierre paused a moment, then only said to Trial, "be not uneasy." Two days after, the whole family and all the servants were guillotined.

The Address of the Swedish Ambassador to the National Convention of France, 22d April—[Omitted in our last]

"*Citizens Representatives of the French People,*

"The alliance of the king of Sweden with France, consecrated for a long series of years in the treaties, and by the annals of history, and still more by a remarkable analogy of character between both nations, has not faltered by the political shock which has convulsed all Europe

"The system pursued by the Swedish Government, the treaty of an armed neutrality concluded between the king of Sweden and that of Denmark, are for the French republic a proof of the sentiments which his majesty expresses to day by my organ. I come, in his name, into the bosom of the national representation of France, to render a signal of homage to the natural and imprescriptable rights of nations.

"Do not doubt but the Swedes, who have been often called the French of the North, continue to form a people of brothers with the French of the South. It is agreeable to me, citizens representatives, to have to maintain and strengthen that union, by the candour and loyalty of which we will reciprocally give example.

"May peace, the source of the true prosperity of Empires, soon crown the glorious successes of France. May all the Governments, whatever they be, have a mutual respect one for the other, and cease to be rivals, except in justice, wisdom, and generosity! At last, may the French that intrepid people, now above the passions reconciled by morality, philosophy, and politics, offer to mankind the new spectacle of power reunited to virtue."—(Loud Applauses)

Curious Permission given to Pompone Delamotte by the Sieur Le Noire, intendant of the police, under the old government of France.——"I permit you to write against the Deity, but not against M. de Maurepas; against religion but not against government; against the Apostles but not against ministers; against saints but not against the ladies of the court; against the morals but not against the police." This we have on the authority of M. de la motte himself in the sixth number of the Bastile Devoile,

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DUBLIN, April 11.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

Yesterday a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of this city, was held at Francis-street chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February last to present an address to his Majesty, in respect to the event of their mission on that occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Richard M'Commick, John Sweetman, Esq; was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Byrne, one of the Delegates, in a concise speech, informed the meeting, that pursuant to the [illegible] the gentlemen who were associated with him in the delegation had received, they had presented their address to his Majesty; but he should refer them for a more particular account of the proceedings on that business, to a gentleman who was associated with him on that honorable and important trust, who was then present.

Mr. Keogh went at great length into a detail of what passed between the Duke of Portland and the Delegates, on the subject of their mission; and stated, that, after presenting their address to his Majesty, they applied to his Grace to know if his Majesty had communicated to him any answer to their address? To this his Grace declined giving any answer; but he told them that his Majesty's intentions should be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant. After stating what had passed between the Delegates and the Secretary of State, in a very minute manner, Mr. Keogh took a very comprehensive view of the relative situation of this country, with respect to Great-Britain; of the insult we have received from her, and the benefits we render to her. He then adverted to the circumstances attending the American war, when America, before she resorted to arms, complained of her privileges being abridged, of having sent deputies with addresses to Great-Britain, stating their grievances; of their addresses being rejected—their deputies being unsuccessful, and the venerable Franklin being treated with insult. The consequence was, that America was severed from Great Britain. He then adverted to Brabant and Holland, and, after reprobating the conduct of the British Cabinet towards this country, concluded a speech replete with great energy and strength of argument, with expressing a wish that no further question on the subject of catholic emancipation should be brought forward;—that we should consider ourselves as united with Irishmen of every description. He bestowed the highest eulogium on his protestant fellow subjects, particularly the inhabitants of Belfast, who stood foremost in the cause of the emancipation of the catholics.

[In the course of Mr. Keogh's speech, the gentlemen of the College, who had been to present an address from their body to Mr. Gratten, entered the chapel; they were received with the loudest bursts of applause, and were immediately accommodated with seats.]

Dr. M'Neven, after a speech of some length, moved that the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby given, to Edward Byrne, Esq; John Keogh, Esq; and Baron Hussey of Galtrim, for their alacrity in undertaking, and fidelity in executing the trust reposed in them, which was unanimously agreed to;—as was also the thanks to Theobald Wolf Tone, Esq; their agent, for his cheerful compliance in accompanying our delegates to London, and for the many and important services he has rendered to the catholic body.

A resolution was also agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Gratten be requested to present the petition of the catholics immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the gentlemen of the University, who had honored the meeting this day with their attendance.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

From a New-York Paper.

France exhibits a most singular scene of the most striking changes—the revolution is like the character of the nation—susceptible of astonishing contrasts.

The massacres of Sept. 2 and 3, and revolution of May 31st, the epochs of Jacobin triumph, have been celebrated as most glorious for the Republic. Now they are held in detestation, and the authors are punished as traitors.

Marat, was, two years ago, so good a patriot, as to be canonized and deified—now, he is the execration of all France.

In all this business the wishes of the nation are pure, and the intention of establishing a free government, under the form of a Republic, is unquestionable. But so far their government is revolutionary;—that is, arbitrary; and if we may judge from the discourses, in the Convention, the members hold in contempt the most necessary elementary principles of a Republican government—a single Executive, and a Senate. Without these, we boldly predict, a continuation of the factions, which have filled France with blood.

Our sincere wishes are for the establishment of independence and a republican government in France. But the people seem yet to want an architect capable of organizing the structure. The old Gothic Edifice was taken down by violence, before any model of a new one was drafted and agreed upon—and the ablest men being banished by a daring unprincipled association of wild upstart philosophers, no matter workman is found with talents and influence to sketch a plan and carry it into effect. A great number of bungling pretenders offer their plans, but union is wanting, and the competitors are busy in putting each other aside—the successors constantly destroying what their predecessors had begun.

Mathew Meade

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In Behalf of the Standing Committee,
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Best Russia clean HEMP,
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Swedes BAR-IRON,
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Purple Ditto,
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Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
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Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
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Leylac Ditto,
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A Variety of Lutestrings,
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By the Arrival at Philadelphia of the Ship Richmond, Capt. [illegible], in 32 Days from Bristol, we are enabled to lay the following Particulars before the Public:

LEGHORN, April 1.

ENGLISH ships are constantly arriving at, and sailing from this port. The Lowestoff frigate has this day brought into port several fishing boats with the guns and stores of the English ship Illustrious, of 74 guns, which was driven ashore near Avenza. Every endeavour was made to get her off, but without effect; she was therefore set fire to, and burnt.

THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau that Kosciusko, together with Potocki, is put in the strongest confinement; and that no stranger, not even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Polish noblemen, who had been imprisoned at Petersburgh since the last insurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

BERLIN, April 14.

Last Sunday evening, Colonel de Meyerink arrived here, with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been signed at Basle, on the 5th. His Prussian Majesty becomes the mediator of an universal pacification, between the German empire and France. The German Princes are expected to seize this opportunity, in order to protect their dominions; and Baron de Baleh, Charge d'Affaires from the Elector of Bavaria, has [illegible] received orders to repair to Basle [illegible].

UTRECHT, April 8.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the Assembly of the States-General have compleated their important labours of organizing the land-forces of the Republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have published a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entrust any command into the hands of the eldest captains of infantry or cavalry. Those who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they please, within the territories of the republic.

BRUSSELS, Germinal 24. April 13.

By virtue of a resolution of the representatives of the people, all the workmen, artists, literary men, bankers, agriculturists, merchants, &c. who expatriated themselves during the reign of Robespierre, are now permitted to return.

FRANKFORT, April 21.

Letters have been received from Italy, which mention that the king of Sardinia has received, from the French Representatives at Nice, passports for an ambassador, who is to be sent to Paris for the purpose of opening a negociation for peace.

These letters add, the Sardinian ambassador at Genoa has already had some conference with the French minister, Villars.

HAMBURGH, April 20.

They write from Basle, that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, are very nearly concluded.

PARIS, 14th of April, 1795.

To P. F. Dubree, Esquire, Nantes.

SIR,

"I am directed by the Minister of the United States, to inform you, that the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, has authorized his vessels to capture those of the United States; and that in consequence, the cruizers from Salee, are to leave that port as soon as the weather will favour them, to cruise for our vessels as far as Madeira. Our Consul at Gibraltar communicated that intelligence to our Minister, at London, which was confirmed by a letter received by our Consul at Falmouth. Please, therefore, to make it known, as generally as you can, to all the Masters of vessels of our nation, within your department; and communicate it to the Collector of the customs of any port of the United States, by the very first vessel that sails for America.

(Signed) SKIPWITH."

Of the nine Deputies, comprehended in the last decree of arrestation, two only have submitted to the execution of the decree; the others have fled, or hid themselves. Thuriot and Cambon have fled.

Letters from Frankfort, announce that Deseze, the officious defender of Louis XVI. has arrived in that city.

LONDON, April 21.

The French papers mention that a squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, from Brest, has arrived at Toulon. — There are now, they say, in that port, twenty ships of the line ready to put to sea, which will, of course, ensure their superiority in the Mediterranean.

So general was the opinion of Peace among the monied Citizens on Saturday, that Consols were up at twelve o'clock to 65 1-4; they left off at 64 1-4: there were more real purchasers of Stock, than have been known on any day since the war.

There can be no doubt, but that the fourteen vessels which within these few days arrived at Dunkirk with grain, came from Prussia. That Country has at present more Corn, than any other in Europe.

APRIL 22.

Yesterday an account was received in town from Portsmouth, of the taking of La Fraternite French frigate, by the Artois, commanded by Sir Edmund Nagle. La Fraternite was the frigate that escaped from the squadron under Admiral Colpoys, at the time that Le Gloire and La Gentille were taken.

MAY 5.

The Hamburgh mail, of the 22d ultimo, brings a report, that preliminaries of peace are nearly concluded between the French republic and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. In the North, hostilities have entirely ceased. The French troops have quitted the left bank of the Embs, and have evacuated the greater part of the district of Benheim. There is a report at Hamburgh, that they are also to evacuate all the United Provinces, except the frontier towns of Bois-le Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom; the islands of Walcheren, and Cadsand, and the town of Maestricht, which they are to retain in their possession.

Luxembourg and Mentz are still besieged; but little impression has been made on either of those fortresses.

Fabiania, the messenger from Vienna, has brought the answer of the Cabinet of Vienna, to the despatches sent from our Court after the capture of Holland.

Yesterday advice was received by government, of the safe arrival at North Shields of the Beckford transport, from Bremen, in Germany, having on board five companies of the 55th regiment of foot, under the command of Captain Wiltcher. The rest of the British infantry are daily expected to reach England. The above corps is to proceed from North Shields to Sunderland.

MAY 8.

The greater part of the remnant of our late army on the Continent, is at length arrived at the places appointed for the landing of the several corps.—These places extend from the North of England to the Downs; and orders were issued several months ago, for having ready at each of them the necessary clothing, &c. both for the comfort of the troops, and to enable them to make a decent appearance before being much exposed to public view.

The cavalry remain on the continent, as do also, by a late order, the corps of French emigrants in British pay, as it was intended to have been brought over.

It is very confidently said, that ministers have again issued orders for seizing all ships of whatever nation, laden with corn or provisions for French ports. It is hardly credible, that after hazarding a rupture with America, Denmark, and Sweden; after paying a million and a half of smart money, for the seizure of neutral ships, they can so soon think of incurring the same penalties, upon the same absurd hope of starving France.

Lord Hood, although understood to be under sailing orders for the Mediterranean, has resigned his command, and arrived yesterday in town.

Various are the causes assigned for Lord Hood's not going out with the Mediterranean squadron. One is, that his Lordship thinks the reinforcement not sufficient; another, that, on account of the indisposition of Earl Howe, he has been prevailed upon to accept the command of the channel fleet.

Commotions of a very serious nature have taken place at Bury, on account of the high price of provisions. On Saturday, we understand, the magistrates thought it necessary to resort to the last extremity, and two regiments of militia, on being ordered to fire upon the populace, laid down their arms.

Letters from Durham state the spirit of discontent to be as violent in that part of the country, where bands of the necessitous are going from house to house, and compelling the farmers to bring their corn and other articles of subsistence to market.

Burning of the BOYNE Man of War.

At 11 o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out on board his majesty's ship Boyne, of 98 guns, which continued with irresistible violence till five o'clock, when the magazine blew up.

The cause of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly ascertained. The fire was first discovered in the after part of the ship, and is supposed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the muskets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the captain's or admiral's cabin and caught something combustible, or from the funnel of the admiral's cabin, having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately, the greatest part of the powder had been sent on shore three days ago, and upon the first alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine.—The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but very little powder; the former exploded with very little effect.

When the fire broke out, there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and, it being tide of ebb, the ships were riding with their sterns to the wind. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the tops and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships became changed, but it was then too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to get near her. Previous to this however, from the number of boats that went instantly to their assistance, it is hoped that most of the crew were saved, though, from the rapidity of the flames it is feared that some must have perished.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated, they went off, the shot falling amongst the shipping, and some of them even reached the shore, but without, it is hoped, having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge, 'till all the guns had gone off. About two her cables were burnt, and she went adrift, the fire blazing through every port hole.—The sight, though at noon day, was awfully grand.—The ships to leeward of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and she drifted slowly to the Eastward, her mizen mast and topmasts having fallen down before she began to drift.

About 5 o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the spit, opposite South Sea Castle, when the magazine blew up with a very great explosion.

This noble ship, which was only five years old, was compleatly manned and victualled: there was also a vast number of women and children on board, many of whom, horrid to relate, must have perished. The men jumped overboard, and were mostly taken up by boats belonging to the fleet, which had all been manned on the first alarm, and ordered to render every assistance. The Port admiral, Sir Peter Parker, at the same time, went on board the Royal William, and made the signal for all the fleet instantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with so much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ships got out of her way, and very fortunately being in the day time, dropped down to St. Helen's without any of them receiving the smallest damage.

The explosion was tremendous and grand. Shot, and pieces of timber were thrown to a considerable distance all around her, and a column of smoke arose in the air, that formed itself into the most sublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that as several boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehension that some of them must have been sunk.

We are happy to find, that although the number is not exactly ascertained, the lives lost by the burning of the Boyne are very few, compared to what was at first apprehended.

Letters from Osnabrug state, that the French have again advanced into the district of Benthiem. Pichegru was at Cologne on the 8th instant, hastening the arrival of the artillery to commence his operations.

Eight thousand French emigrants in the British pay, who were quartered in the environs of Zell, have been obliged by the outrageous conduct of the Hanoverians towards them, to be removed to Harbourg; where their reception is little better. Such was the unaccountable aversion of the Hanoverians to these unfortunate men that on their march through the country, a guard of Hanoverian dragoons was deemed necessary for their protection.

The causes assigned on the continent for the King of Prussia entering into a treaty of Peace with France, are the general disaffection of his subjects; the want of resources to carry on the war; and the present dismantled Polish Provinces, where several thousand Prussians had fallen a sacrifice to pestilential disorders, and the undecided but suspicious conduct of Russia.

The head quarters of the French General Jourdan are now at Cologne, and the campaign is hourly expected to be opened on the Upper Rhine, which consists at present of 170 000; that of the Austrians is by far more respectable, and better appointed, and exceeds 180,000 men of the best troops in the world.

The Duke of Deux Ponts, who lately died at Manheim, was heir to the Electorates of Bavaria and Palatine —He has left several children.

KING OF POLAND.

The measure of this unfortunate Monarch's sufferings appear at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather prison, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or despondency he fell from the terrace; the contusions which he received in consequence were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

JUDGMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

About one o'clock the Lords being come into the Hall and the Commons with their managers seated, the proceeding commenced.

Mr. Hastings was called into court; and as soon as he had pled in the usual form, he was ordered to withdraw, while his judges determined on his case.

The lord chancellor then, in a solemn and dignified manner, put the question of guilty or not guilty? to the Peers, upon sixteen articles of charge, severally. Their Lordships rose, as it had been previously arranged, and laying the right hand upon the left breast pronounced the verdict upon honour.

By two o'clock the whole house had been interrogated sixteen times; and Mr. Cooper presented the chancellor with the results.

Mr. Hastings was then called in; and, amid the most profound silence, the chancellor addressed him to state that a majority of his judges had acquitted him from the matters charged against him; and that, consequently, he stood absolved and acquitted from them and their consequences.

Mr. Hastings respectfully bowed; and turning about to his friends, received their warm congratulations.

LYNCHBURG, May 23.

HORRID MURDER!

By a gentleman just from the Western Country, we have received the following intelligence;—about the last of April, a set of conspirators who feigned to be hunting horses, entered the house of Monsieur de la Tubeuff, a French settler on Clinch river, Russel county, Virginia, one of which complained of being unwell—The politeness of Monsieur Tubeuff, thought to be unequalled, observed, that they seemed fatigued—asked them if they would take a glass of wine and have a breakfast. At the time they were taking of the wine, &c. they were observed to laugh privately at each other, after which they went out and returned with uncommon change of countenance; no sooner had Mons. Tubeuff who was walking across the floor, turned his back, but they with the breach of their guns beat out his brains, and instantly knocked down his son and house keeper, and after murdering them (as they supposed) plundered his house of about 300 pounds in cash, besides many valuable clothes, watches, &c. A servant woman endeavouring to escape, was drowned in Clinch river. The unfortunate son and house-keeper have recovered so far as to hope they may survive.

The conspirators from all accounts were 12 in number, and to whom are imputed many depredations in the wilderness, on the Kentucky road. They were pursued, and three of them taken and condemned by Russel county court, where they still remain in goal, one of which has confessed this intended murder; another is the noted Obadiah Paine, formerly of Bedford. They are in pursuit of the remainder of the executors of this horrid murder, but have not yet taken them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Richmond informs, that a report prevailed at Bristol previous to his leaving it, that a second engagement happened between the French and British fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the British Admiral's ship, was sunk; but the particulars had not transpired. Also, a report of the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, being in the channel. This last intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are said to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been reinforced by 8 sail of the line from Brest, and that they have blocked up the British fleet at Spezzia.

June 12.

In our paper of yesterday, we mentioned, on the authority of a report, that the Blanche, an English frigate was taken by five French privateers; but the following particulars we received this day from the report of Capt. Estes, 13 days from Jean Rabell, north side of Hispaniola who says, that previously to his departure, he was informed by the French commandant there, that he had just received a letter from the commandant at Gonaives, stating, that the Magicienne, an English frigate, 44 guns, was taken possession of by five French privateers, and carried into that port.

From authentic accounts by a letter to a merchant in this city, from his brother in the West of England, dated 28th April 1795, we learn, that so extravagant is the price of provisions there, that the people are almost

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the Ship Richmond, Capt. Lee, in 32 Days from Briſtol, we are enabled to lay the following Particulars before the Public:

LEGHORN, April 1.

ENGLISH ſhips are conſtantly arriving at, and ſailing from this port. The Loweſtoff frigate has this day brought into port ſeveral fiſhing boats with the guns and ſtores of the Engliſh ſhip Illuſtrious, of 74 guns, which was driven aſhore near Avenza. Every endeavour was made to get her off, but without effect; ſhe was therefore ſet fire to, and burnt.

THORN, April 11.

We learn from Mittau that Koſciuſko, together with Potocki, is put in the ſtrongeſt confinement; and that no ſtranger, not even his barber, is admitted to him.

Twenty-two Poliſh noblemen, who had been impriſoned at Peterſburgh ſince the laſt inſurrection, have been liberated, and are returned to Poland.

BERLIN, April 14.

Laſt Sunday evening, Colonel de Meyerink arrived here, with the tidings of the treaty of peace having been ſigned at Baſle, on the 5th. His Pruſſian Majeſty becomes the mediator of an univerſal pacification, between the German empire and France. The German Princes are expected to ſize this opportunity, in order to protect their dominions; and Baron de Buſch, Charge d'Affaires from the Elector of Bavaria, has obtained orders to repair to Berlin for that purpoſe.

UTRECHT, April 8.

We received official intelligence from the Hague, informing us, that the Aſſembly of the States-General have compleated their important labours of organizing the land-forces of the Republic. The committee of confederation for the department of the land forces, have publiſhed a decree, prohibiting all the governors, commanders, and grand majors of the provinces, or of towns, and other places, to entruſt any command into the hands of the eldeſt captains of infantry or cavalry. Thoſe who have not a fixed habitation, are obliged to quit the Hague, and may go wherever they pleaſe, within the territories of the republic.

BRUSSELS, Germinal 24. April 13.

By virtue of a reſolution of the repreſentatives of the people, all the workmen, artiſts, literary men, bankers, agriculturiſts, merchants, &c. who expatriated themſelves during the reign of Robeſpierre, are now permitted to return.

FRANKFORT, April 22.

Letters have been received from Italy, which mention that the king of Sardinia has requeſted, from the French Repreſentatives at Nice, paſſports for an ambaſſador, who is to be ſent to Paris for the purpoſe of opening a negociation for peace.

Theſe letters add, the Sardinian ambaſſador at Genoa has already had ſome conference with the French miniſter, Villars.

HAMBURGH, April 20.

They write from Baſle, that the preliminary articles of peace between France and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, are very nearly concluded.

PARIS, 14th of April, 1795.

To P. F. Dobree, Eſquire, Nantes.

SIR,

"I am directed by the Miniſter of the United States, to inform you, that the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, has authorized his veſſels to capture thoſe of the United States; and that in conſequence, the cruizers from Salee, are to leave that port as ſoon as the weather will favour them, to cruiſe for our veſſels as far as Madeira. Our Conſul at Gibraltar communicated that intelligence to our Miniſter, at London, which was confirmed by a letter received by our Conſul at Falmouth. Pleaſe, therefore, to make it known, as generally as you can, to all the Maſters of veſſels of our nation, within your department; and communicate it to the Collector of the cuſtoms of any port of the United States, by the very firſt veſſel that ſails for America.

(Signed) SHIPWITH."

Of the nine Deputies, comprehended in the laſt decree of arreſtation, two only have ſubmitted to the execution of the decree; the others have fled, or hid themſelves. Thuriot and Cambon have fled.

Letters from Frankfort, announce that Deſeze, the officious defender of Louis XVI. has arrived in that city.

LONDON, April 21.

The French papers mention that a ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, from Breſt, has arrived at Toulon. —There are now, they ſay, in that port, twenty ſhips of the line ready to put to ſea, which will, of courſe, enſure their ſuperiority in the Mediterranean.

So general was the opinion of Peace among the monied Citizens on Saturday, that Conſols were up at twelve o'clock to 65 1-4; they left off at 64 1-4: there were more real purchaſers of Stock, than have been known on any day ſince the war.

There can be no doubt, but that the fourteen veſſels which within theſe few days arrived at Dunkirk with grain, came from Pruſſia. That Country has at preſent more Corn, than any other in Europe.

APRIL 22.

Yeſterday an account was received in town from Portſmouth, of the taking of La Fraternite French frigate, by the Artois, commanded by Sir Edmund Nagle. La Fraternite was the frigate that eſcaped from the ſquadron under Admiral Colpoys, at the time that Le Glorie and La Gentille were taken.

MAY 5.

The Hamburgh mail, of the 22d ultimo, brings a report, that preliminaries of peace are nearly concluded between the French republic and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. In the North, hoſtilities have entirely ceaſed. The French troops have quitted the left bank of the Embs, and have evacuated the greater part of the diſtrict of Benheim. There is a report at Hamburgh, that they are alſo to evacuate all the United Provinces, except the frontier towns of Bois-le Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom; the iſlands of Walcheren, and Cadſand, and the town of Maeſtricht, which they are to retain in their poſſeſſion.

Luxembourg and Menſz are ſtill beſieged; but little impreſſion has been made on either of thoſe fortreſſes.

Fabiania, the meſſenger from Vienna, has brought the anſwer of the Cabinet of Vienna, to the deſpatches ſent from our Court after the capture of Holland.

Yeſterday advice was received by government, of the ſafe arrival at North Shields of the Beckford tranſport, from Bremen, in Germany, having on board five companies of the 55th regiment of foot, under the command of Captain Wilches. The reſt of the Britiſh infantry are daily expected to reach England. The above corps is to proceed from North Shields to Sunderland.

MAY 8.

The greater part of the remnant of our late army on the Continent, is at length arrived at the places appointed for the landing of the ſeveral corps.—Theſe places extend from the North of England to the Downs; and orders were iſſued ſeveral months ago, for having ready at each of them the neceſſary clothing, &c. both for the comfort of the troops, and to enable them to make a decent appearance before being much expoſed to public view.

The cavalry remain on the continent, as do alſo, by a late order, the corps of French emigrants in Britiſh pay, at firſt intended to have been brought over.

It is very confidently ſaid, that miniſters have again iſſued orders for ſeizing all ſhips of whatever nation, laden with corn or proviſions for French ports. It is hardly credible, that after hazarding a rupture with America, Denmark, and Sweden; after paying a million and a half of ſmart money, for the ſeizure of neutral ſhips, they can ſo ſoon think of incurring the ſame penalties, upon the ſame abſurd hope of ſtarving France.

Lord Hood, although underſtood to be under ſailing orders for the Mediterranean, has reſigned his command, and arrived yeſterday in town.

Various are the cauſes aſſigned for Lord Hood's not going out with the Mediterranean ſquadron. One is, that his Lordſhip thinks the reinforcement not ſufficient; another, that, on account of the indiſpoſition of Earl Howe, he has been prevailed upon to accept the command of the channel fleet.

Commotions of a very ſerious nature have taken place at Bury, on account of the high price of proviſions. On Saturday, we underſtand, the magiſtrates thought it neceſſary to reſort to the laſt extremity, and two regiments of militia, on being ordered to fire upon the populace, laid down their arms.

Letters from Durham ſtate the ſpirit of diſcontent to be as violent in that part of the country, where bands of the neceſſitous are going from houſe to houſe, and compelling the farmers to bring their corn and other articles of ſubſiſtence to market.

Burning of the BOYNE Man of War.

At 11 o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out on board his majeſty's ſhip Boyne, of 98 guns, which continued with irreſiſtible violence till five o'clock, when the magazine blew up.

The cauſe of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly aſcertained. The fire was firſt diſcovered in the after part of the ſhip, and is ſuppoſed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the muſkets of the ſoldiers, who were exerciſing with ſmall arms on the windward ſide of the ſhip, having lodged in the captain's or admiral's cabin and caught ſomething combuſtible, or from the funnel of the admiral's cabin, having been on fire, and communicated to the deck.

The flames burſt through the poop before the fire was diſcovered. Fortunately, the greateſt part of the powder had been ſent on ſhore three days ago, and upon the firſt alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine.—The fore and aft hanging magazines contained but very little powder; the former exploded with very little effect.

When the fire broke out, there was a freſh breeze at S. W. and, it being tide of ebb, the ſhips were riding with their ſterns to the wind. Within half an hour after the commencement of the fire, the tops and all the rigging were in a blaze.

About twelve the tide turned, and the poſition of the ſhips became changed, but it was then too late to make any attempt, or even for boats to get near her. Previous to this however, from the number of boats that went inſtantly to their aſſiſtance, it is hoped that moſt of the crew were ſaved, though, from the rapidity of the flames it is feared that ſome muſt have periſhed.

All her guns were loaded, and as they became heated, they went off, the ſhot falling amongſt the ſhipping, and ſome of them even reached the ſhore, but without, it is hoped, having done any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the firſt diſcharge, 'till all the guns had gone off. About two her cables were burnt, and ſhe went adrift, the fire blazing through every port hole.—The ſight, though at noon day, was awfully grand.—The ſhips to leeward of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and ſhe drifted ſlowly to the Eaſtward, her mizen maſt and topmaſts having fallen down before ſhe began to drift.

About 5 o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the Spit, oppoſite South Sea Caſtle, when the magazine blew up, with a very great exploſion.

This noble ſhip, which was only five years old, was compleatly manned and victualled: there was alſo a vaſt number of women and children on board, many of whom, horrid to relate, muſt have periſhed. The men jumped overboard, and were moſtly taken up by boats belonging to the fleet, which had all been manned on the firſt alarm, and ordered to render every aſſiſtance. The Port admiral, Sir Peter Parker, at the ſame time, went on board the Royal William, and made the ſignal for all the fleet inſtantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with ſo much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ſhips got out of her way, and very fortunately being in the day time, dropped down to St. Helen's without any of them receiving the ſmalleſt damage.

The exploſion was tremendous and grand. Shot, and pieces of timber were thrown to a conſiderable diſtance all around her, and a column of ſmoke aroſe in the air, that formed itſelf into the moſt ſublime and picturesque appearance. It is melancholy to add, that as ſeveral boats were near the wreck at that moment, it is the general apprehenſion that ſome of them muſt have been ſunk.

We are happy to find, that although the number is not exactly aſcertained, the lives loſt by the burning of the Boyne are very few, compared to what was at firſt apprehended.

Letters from Oſnabrug ſtate, that the French have again advanced into the diſtrict of Benthiem. Pichegru was at Cologne on the 8th inſtant, haſtening the arrival of the artillery to commence his operations.

Eight thouſand French emigrants in the Britiſh pay, who were quartered in the environs of Zell, have been obliged by the outrageous conduct of the Hanoverians towards them, to be removed to Harbourg; where their reception is little better. Such was the unaccountable averſion of the Hanoverians to theſe unfortunate men that on their march through the country, a guard of Hanoverian dragoons was deemed neceſſary for their protection.

The cauſes aſſigned on the continent for the King of Pruſſia entering into a treaty of Peace with France, are the general diſaffection of his ſubjects; the want of reſources to carry on the war; and the preſent diſmantled Poliſh Provinces, where ſeveral thouſand Pruſſians had fallen a ſacrifice to peſtilential diſorders, and the undecided but ſuſpicious conduct of Ruſſia.

The head quarters of the French General Jourdan are now at Cologne, and the campaign is hourly expected to be opened on the Upper Rhine, which conſiſts at preſent of 170 coo; that of the Auſtrians is by far more reſpectable, and better appointed, and exceeds 180,000 men of the beſt troops in the world.

The Duke of Deux Ponts, who lately died at Manheim, was heir to the Electorates of Bavaria and Palatine —He has left ſeveral children.

KING OF POLAND.

The meaſure of this unfortunate Monarch's ſufferings appear at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather priſon, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or deſpondency he fell from the terrace; the contuſions which he received in conſequence were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

JUDGMENT OF MR. HASTINGS.

About one o'clock the Lords being come into the Hall and the Commons with their managers ſeated, the proceeding commenced.

Mr. Haſtings was called into court; and as ſoon as he had pled in the uſual form, he was ordered to withdraw, while his judges determined on his caſe.

The lord chancellor then, in a ſolemn and dignified manner, put the queſtion of guilty or not guilty to the Peers, upon ſixteen articles of charge, ſeverally. Their Lordſhips roſe, as it had been previouſly arranged, and laying the right hand upon the left breaſt pronounced the verdict upon honour.

By two o'clock the whole houſe had been interrogated ſixteen times; and Mr. Cooper preſented the chancellor with the reſults.

Mr. Haſtings was then called in; and, amid the moſt profound ſilence, the chancellor addreſſed him to ſtate that a majority of his judges had acquitted him from the matters charged againſt him; and that, conſequently, he ſtood abſolved and acquitted from them and their conſequences.

Mr. Haſtings reſpectfully bowed; and turning about to his friends, received their warm congratulations.

LYNCHBURG, May 23.

HORRID MURDER!

By a gentleman juſt from the Weſtern Country, we have received the following intelligence;—about the laſt of April, a ſet of conſpirators who feigned to be hunting horſes, entered the houſe of Monſieur de la Tubeuff, a French ſettler on Clinch river, Ruſſel county, Virginia, one of which complained of being unwell—The politeneſs of Monſieur Tubeuff, thought to be unequalled, obſerved, that they ſeemed fatigued—aſked them if they would take a glaſs of wine and have a breakfaſt. At the time they were taking of the wine, &c. they were obſerved to laugh privately at each other, after which they went out and returned with uncommon change of countenance; no ſooner had Monſ. Tubeuff who was walking acroſs the floor, turned his back, but they with the breach of their guns beat out his brains, and inſtantly knocked down his ſon and houſe keeper, and after murdering them (as they ſuppoſed) plundered his houſe of about 300 pounds in caſh, beſides many valuable clothes, watches, &c. A ſervant woman endeavouring to eſcape, was drowned in Clinch river. The unfortunate ſon and houſekeeper have recovered ſo far as to hope they may ſurvive.

The conſpirators from all accounts were 12 in number, and to whom are imputed many depredations in the wilderneſs, on the Kentucky road. They were purſued, and three of them taken and condemned by Ruſſel county court, where they ſtill remain in goal, one of which has confeſſed this intended murder; another is the noted Obadiah Parne, formerly of Bedford. They are in purſuit of the remainder of the executors of this horrid murder, but have not yet taken them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Richmond informs, that a report prevailed at Briſtol previous to his leaving it, that a ſecond engagement happened between the French and Britiſh fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the Britiſh Admiral's ſhip, was ſunk; but the particulars had not tranſpired. Alſo, a report of the French fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, being in the channel. This laſt intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are ſaid to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been reinforced by 8 ſail of the line from Breſt, and that they have blocked up the Britiſh fleet at Spezzia.

June 12.

In our paper of yeſterday, we mentioned, on the authority of a report, that the Blanche, an Engliſh frigate was taken by five French privateers; but the following particulars we received this day from the report of Capt. Eſtes, 13 days from Jean Rabel, north ſide of Hiſpaniola who ſays, that previouſly to his departure, he was informed by the French commandant there, that he had juſt received a letter from the commandant at Gonaives, ſtating, that the Magicienne, an Engliſh frigate, 44 guns, was taken poſſeſſion of by five French privateers, and carried into that port.

From authentic accounts by a letter to a merchant in this city, from his brother in the Weſt of England, dated 28th April 1795, we learn, that ſo extravagant is the price of proviſions there, that the people are almoſt

famiſhing. In Bodmin, in Cornwall, they have been driven to fuch lengths by hard neceffity, as to feize on the very provifions in the markets, and fell them in fpite of every oppofition, at fuch a rate as enabled the poor to purchafe them. The voice of diftrefs is heard in every quarter, and I am apprehenfive it will be followed by the alarming fhrieks of domeftic difcord. The very high bounty of 30 guineas is given to every feaman; and fo alarmed is government at the idea of emigration, that all mafters of veffels are obliged to make oath previous to their clearing, that they will take neither mariners nor mechanics out of this kingdom, as paffengers to any other country.

June 18. Yefterday was affigned for the execution of Voger and Mitchel, the two perfons under fentence for Treafon, but, a refpite from the Supreme Executive of the United States has fufpended the fentence till November next.

His Excellency John Jay, left town yefterday morning, on his return to New-York.

There is a letter in town of a late date from Nantz, which mentions on the beft authority, that a peace has been concluded by France with Spain, Sardinia and Naples.

There is a letter in town from Bourdeaux, mentioning the capture of Bilboa by the French.

N E W Y O R K, June 16.

By the fchooner Hector, Capt. Earl, in 22 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French from Gaudaloupe made feveral attempts to land on Martinique, but were unfuccefsful—that great conſternation prevailed among the inhabitants from a defcent, which was expected.

Capt. Earl mentions, that ftrong partroles guarded the fhore of Martinique, and that all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms were enrolled.

Capt. Earl did not hear of the arrival of the French fleet at Gaudaloupe.

June 19.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Federal Army, to a Gentleman in Lancafter.

"The Indians are here trading continually, numbers have fettled at Forts Wayne and Defiance—A chieftain, called Rufherville, has fettled about three miles from the former garrifon up the St. Jofeph's with about 60 families—Blue Jacket has fet down near Fort Defiance, with the principal part of the Shawanefe and Delawares.

"It is generally believed here that we fhall have a permanent Peace the enfuing fall."

Yefterday arrived in this port, the French privateer fchooner La Vengeur, with her prize, the fhip St. Jofef Princes da Auftrias, mounting 12 carriage guns, and having on board 37 men; fhe is laden with wine, brandy, dry goods, &c. faid to be worth 200 000 dollars.

June 20. Gen. Moreau fucceeds Pichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The Republican government of Holland, in return for the fervices rendered to their country by Gen. Pichegru, have fent him a Brevet of (titular) General in the fervice of the United Provinces, with a penfion of ten thoufand Florins per annum.

The Provifory Representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters dated the 8th of April, to the Municipalities, to exclude abfolutely, from all fhare in the actual adminiftration (till a National Convention being convoked, fhall decide otherwife) all the members of the ancient government of the Province.

The following are the details of the fortie made by the Auftrian garrifon of Luxemburgh, which was mentioned in the London papers.

The cannon of the fortrefs roared during the whole night of the 8th to the 9th of March. The Auftrian garrifon made a fortie on the morning of the 9th, and marched in force againft the divifions of Generals Lebrun and Taponier; after a bloody engagement, the Germans were repulfed with confiderable lofs; more than 800 killed of the enemy were found in the entrenchment on the road to Arlon, which they had partly deftroyed.

This expedition on the part of the befieged, was by no means intended to difengage the fortrefs, or facilitate the projects of the Auftrian army on the other fide of the Rhine, at a diftance of one hundred miles; but their only object was to look for provifions in the neighbouring villages, and carry off fome cattle; therefore they directed their attack towards Arlon, the country being more level and fertile, Weft of the fortrefs, than in any other part.

It is expected, that this famous bulwark of Belgium, and of Germany, will fall before the 1ft of May.

In confirmation of the above intelligence, the accounts dated Vienna (March) mention exprefsly, that Marfhal Bender, the Commandant at Luxemburgh, has orders to defend that fortrefs at all hazards till May, 1795; and then, in cafe he fhould not be relieved at that epoch by the Combined Armies, he was authorifed to act according as circumftances required.

Capt. Lovell, of the fhip Echo, from Bofton, a few days ago, off Rhode-Ifland, was boarded by the Cleopatra frigate, in company with the Refolution, a Britifh 74, and the Thifbe frigate, all on a cruize; they informed him, that they were cruizing off and on there, in expectation of falling in with the French frigate Medufa, which carried in Citizen Adet, the new minifter from the French Republic, which frigate is now lying in Newport, R. I.

AMERICAN CLAIMS and APPEALS.

Obligingly communicated for the Aurora, by a Gentleman who arrived lately in the Richmond, from Briftol.

The difpofition of the cafes in which papers have yet come into the hands of Mr. Bayard, agent for the Claims and Appeals for the United States, is in fubftance as follows—in about One Hundred and Fifty Cafes, he has obtained procefs from the High Court of Appeals in Great-Britain, and has forwarded the fame to the Secretary of State for the United States, in between feventy and eighty other cafes, he finds the information forwarded to him too defective to authorife or enable him to enter a claim or appeal.

Correct lifts of the above two defcriptions of Cafes, fpecifying the names of the Veffels, Mafters, and the Owners, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, in about fifty more cafes, where American veffels and their cargoes, after capture and detention for fome time, have been liberated, and where of courfe the demand on the part of American citizens is only for cofts and damages, it is probable that Sir William Scott, the King's Advocate General, and Mr. Bayard, will come to an amicable fettlement without the enormous expence, the delay and vexation of an appeal.

Thefe cafes will be put into a train of arrangement, as foon as Mr. Bayard can obtain fufficient information to enable him to form an eftimate of the lofs fuftained by the American citizens: and the Britifh government is to pay what may be thus agreed upon, as a juft and feafonable allowance.

In thofe cafes where procefs iffues, particularly where the capture has been made by privateers, great delay will unavoidably take place; for the procefs muft be fent firft to the Secretary of State in Philadelphia, by American veffels (in order to avoid a delay, and the rifk of failure to which it would be expofed in Britifh veffels bound directly to any one Britifh Ifland in the Weft-Indies) by him, it will be forwarded to the refpective iflands in which it is to be ferved.—Hence, if the war continues, it muft be returned to the United States, and thence forwarded to Mr. Bayard in London.

Should the captors on the return of this procefs, before the Britifh high court of admiralty, or the lords of appeal, refufe appearing to the feize, a reafonable time, probably fix months, will be allowed by the Judge, or the lords, in which, if they are fo difpofed, the captors may enter their appearance. Should they fuffer this period to efcape without an appearance, they will be declared in contempt, and an attachment will iffue, which muft take the fame track with the procefs before iffued. On the return of the attachment, if the captors ftill decline coming before the court, it is to be prefumed the Britifh government will, without further delay, make them a juft and reafonable compenfation. If the capture has been made by a king's fhip, then an appearance will be entered without delay on behalf of the captors, and the caufe foon brought to a hearing, provided there has been no delay on the part of the claimants, in finding forward the beft authenticated vouchers in their power, of the expences they have incurred, and the loffes they have fuftained.

N E W L O N D O N. June 18.

Tuefday morning came to anchor at the mouth of this harbour, the French privateer fchooner Vengeur, Capt. Berard, from Port de Paix, and her prize, the Spanifh fhip St. Jofef, alias, Prince of Auftrias, from Spain bound to Vera Cruz, between 300 and 400 tons burthen laden with wine, brandy, dry goods, &c. In the afternoon they failed for New-York.—The fchooner carries 6 guns and 50 men, of all colors; the fhip had 12 guns and 28 men; the privateer fired a few guns, and the fhip but one before fhe ftruck her colors; no one killed or wounded. She was captured on the 26th ult. in fight of Jamaica.

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, June 23.

SHIP BUILDING.

We cannot but with pleafure contemplate the rapid increafe of fhip building on Merrimack river within a few years. We are credibly informed that there are now on the ftocks, between this town and Haverhill, fifty-two veffels, and nearly that number have been launched the prefent feafon. A circumftance that muft give pleafure to the mechanic as well as to the merchant.

S A L E M, June 16.

Capt. Bartlett, from Bilboa, fays he was told there by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother at Madrid, which informed him, that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

N E W P O R T, June 23.

On Friday laft the Circuit Court, for Rhode Ifland Diftrict, met in this Town, and was opened with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins; after which a concife and judicious Charge was given by Judge Iredel to the Grand Jury.

His Excellency John Taylor Gilman, Efq; is re-elected Governor of the State of New-Hampfhire.

Barrere, Collot D'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, who were fentenced to Exile in Cayenne, were, on the 15th April, at the Ifle of Oleron, waiting to take Paffage.

• Laft Saturday Evening departed this Life, of a Confumption, in the 20th Year of her Age, Mifs Elizabeth Cornell, youngeft Daughter of Mrs. Peafe Cornell. Her ficknefs fhe bore with more than common Fortitude and Patience, not complaining in the leaft, but was all Submiffion to her Lord and Mafter's divine Will; In her, how calm was the Evening of Life—in what a fmiling Serenity did her Sun go down—when her Flefh and her Heart failed, how reviving the Remembrance of an all-fufficient Redeemer.—Be ye alfo ready, for in fuch an Hour as ye think not the final Summons cometh.

Her Funeral will be this Afternoon from the Houfe of Benjamin Barker, where her Friends and Acquaintance are defired to attend.

Died.]—At New-Shoreham, John Littlefield, Efq; in the 80th Year of his Age.

—Alfo, Mr. Anthony Littlefield, aged 67.

Married.]—At North Kingftown, on Thurfday the 19th Inft. by the Rev. William Northup, Dr. Thomas Tillinghast, to the amiable Mifs Lucy Allen, Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Allen of that Town.

C U S T O M - H O U S E.

Diftrict of Newport, June 20.

Entered,	*From*
Sloop George, Harkell,	New York
—— Friendfhip, Peterfon,	Ditto
—— Ranger, Munro,	Havanna
—— Aurora, Rathbune,	Cape Francois
Schooner Jenny, Goodfell,	Bofton
—— Brackney, Chace,	Somerfet
Ship Jefferfon, Dennis,	Nantes
Sloop Peggy, Bills,	New York
Cleared,	*For*
Sloop Dove, Cafwell,	New-York
—— Betty, Child,	Norfolk
—— Lily, Remington,	Bofton
Schooner Brackney, Chace,	Weft Indies
Brig Little-Sally, Earl,	Weft Indies
Ship Friendfhip, Moulton,	Portfmouth
Sloop Betty, Oxx,	Somerfet

To the Printer *of the* Newport Mercury.

SIR,

THE pious Aletheia having fuffered "the weary to be at reft" by flickening his *Spiritual Fire*, in your paper; it only remains with me, agreeably to my intimation in a former letter, to fing, or fay, his *requiem*.

I fhall not, upon this occafion, however triumphant I feel, give a Roman Oration; or follow the monkifh fyftem of chanting "te deum laudamus." I promifed to deny the exiftence of a "Bifhop of Connecticut and Rhode Ifland" as long as Aletheia affirted the pofition. The refult, however, has proved, that even an *Anonymous writter*, was not needful to repel his intriguing prieftcraft—three fourths of my fellow citizens being ready with me to deny a Diocefan of thofe States. The Epifcopalians may have their Bifhop, Rector, and Curate;—nay—if they revive the acknowledgment of the fupremacy of the Pope, I care not;—but let them, or their puny fcribbler, beware how they make another attempt to force upon the more numerous congregations, *their* Bifhop, *their* Rector—or if *they* like one, *their* Pope.

In the termination of this my literary war—on my part *purely* defenfive—if I fhould fpeak with freedom, or quote a fpirited author, my fellow-citizens will remember, that it is againft the *dignified* and *privileged* only. While I have the power of oppofition, they fhall never want my feeble efforts to repel them from their attempts to gain a footing in the government of the United States.——On the other hand, the meek, humane, and virtuous preachers of the Gofpel, deferve a tribute I cannot beftow—they will meet a reward, where true acts of Piety, are truly rewarded.

A learned and enlightened author of a country, the boaft of every liberal and enlightened nation, in a very recent work, publifhed fince the completion of the moft glorious Revolution that ever adorned the page of hiftory, on the fubject of the origin of fpiritual privileged orders fays, †

"Thefe men, on account of their office, were exempted from the common occupations, and the fociety provided for their fubfiftence. In this fituation, folely occupied by making obfervations, they foon penetrated the great phenomena of nature, and dived into the fecrets of her various operations. They became acquainted with the courfe of the ftars and planets; the connection which their abfence and return had with the productions of the earth, and the activity of vegetation; the medicinal and nutritive properties of fruits and plants; the action of the elements, and their reciprocal affinities. But as there was no means of communicating this knowledge otherwife than by the painful and laborious one of oral inftruction, they imparted it only to their friends and kindred; and hence refulted a concentration of fcience in certain families, who on this account affumed to themfelves exclufive privileges, and a fpirit of corporation and feparate diftinction fatal to the public weal. By this continued fucceffion of the fame labours and inquiries, the progrefs of learning it is true was haftened, but, by the myftery that accompanied it, the people, plunged daily in the thickeft darknefs, became more fuperftitious and more flavifh. Seeing human beings produce certain phenomena, announce, as it were at will, eclipfes and comets, handle noxious ferpents, they fuppofed them to have intercourfe with celeftial powers, and to obtain the good, or have the ills averted, which they expected from thofe powers, they adopted thefe extraordinary human beings as mediators and interpreters. And thus were eftablifhed in the very bofom of States, facrilegious corporations of hypocritical and deceitful men, who arrogated to themfelves every kind of power——which, to this very hour, has proved ruinous to the nations of mankind."

From trifling and infignificant origins, great abufes have progreffively crept into States. This well known fact, will, I truft, fufficiently excufe me to every true Republican, for my oppofition to the ariftocratical defigns of a fuppofed Epifcopal Prieft under the mafk of *Aletheia*.

ANONYMOUS.

† *See* "*The Revolutions of Empires,*" *page* 248—*written by M. Volney, one of the Deputies of France, during the overthrow of Tyranny in that country.*

To be SOLD or LET,

THE large DWELLING HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick Market in Thames Street, with a Bake-Houfe, and two Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, June 20, 1795.

Juft imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cafh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Affortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from Carr's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has alfo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuftomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Bufinefs, at prefent occupied by Mr. Henry G. Champlin, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alfo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weftward of the above defcribed Premifes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at prefent occupied by Mrs. Bentley.—Payments will be made eafy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

famishing. In Bodmin, in Cornwall, they have been driven to such lengths by hard necessity, as to seize on the very provisions in the markets, and sell them in spite of every opposition, at such a rate as enabled the poor to purchase them. The voice of distress is heard in every quarter, and I am apprehensive it will be followed by the alarmings shrieks of domestic discord. The very high bounty of 30 guineas is given to every seaman; and so alarmed is government at the idea of emigration, that all masters of vessels are obliged to make oath previous to their clearing, that they will take neither mariners nor mechanics out of this kingdom, as passengers to any other country.

June 18. Yesterday was assigned for the execution of Vogel and Mitchel, the two persons under sentence for Treason, but, a respite from the Supreme Executive of the United States has suspended the sentence till November next.

His Excellency John Jay, left town yesterday morning, on his return to New-York.

There is a letter in town of a late date from Nantz, which mentions on the best authority, that a peace has been concluded by France with Spain, Sardinia and Naples.

There is a letter in town from Bourdeaux, mentioning the capture of Bilboa by the French.

NEW YORK, June 18.

By the schooner Hector, Capt. Earl, in 22 days from Martinique, we learn, that the French from Gaudaloupe made several attempts to land on Martinique, but were unsuccessful—that great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants from a descent, which was expected.

Capt. Earl mentions, that strong partroles guarded the shore of Martinique, and that all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms were enrolled.

Capt. Earl did not hear of the arrival of the French fleet at Gaudaloupe.

June 19.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Federal Army, to a Gentleman in Lancaster.

"The Indians are here trading continually, numbers have settled at Forts Wayne and Defiance—A chieftain, called Rusherville, has settled about three miles from the former garriton up the St. Joseph's with about 66 families—Blue Jacket has set down near Fort Defiance, with the principal part of the Shawanese and Delawares.

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June 20. Gen. Moreau succeeds Prichegru in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The Republican government of Holland, in return for the services rendered to their country by Gen. Pichegru, have sent him a Brevet of (titular) General in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand Florins per annum.

The Provisory Representatives of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the Municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration (till a National Convention being convoked, shall decide otherwise) all the members of the ancient government of the Province.

The following are the details of the sortie made by the Austrian garrison of Luxemburgh, which was mentioned in the London papers.

The cannon of the fortress roared during the whole night of the 8th to the 9th of March. The Austrian garrison made a sortie on the morning of the 9th, and marched in force against the divisions of Generals Lebrun and Taponier; after a bloody engagement, the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss; more than 800 killed of the enemy were found in the entrenchment on the road to Arlon, which they had partly destroyed.

This expedition on the part of the besieged, was by no means intended to disengage the fortress, or facilitate the projects of the Austrian army on the other side of the Rhine, at a distance of one hundred miles; but their only object was to look for provisions in the neighbouring villages, and carry off some cattle; therefore they directed their attack towards Arlon, the country being more level and fertile, West of the fortress, than in any other part.

It is expected, that this famous bulwark of Belgium, and of Germany, will fall before the 1st of May.

In confirmation of the above intelligence, the accounts dated Vienna (March) mention expressly, that Marshall Bender, the Commandant at Luxemburgh, has orders to defend that fortress at all hazards till May, 1795; and then, in case he should not be relieved at that epoch by the Combined Armies, he was authorised to act according as circumstances required.

Capt. Lovell, of the ship Echo, from Boston, a few days ago, off Rhode-Island, was boarded by the Cleopatra frigate, in company with the Resolution, a British 74 and the Thisbe frigate, all on a cruize; they informed him, that they were cruizing off and on there, in expectation of falling in with the French frigate Medusa, which carried in Citizen Adet, the new minister from the French Republic, which frigate is now lying in Newport, R. I.

AMERICAN CLAIMS and APPEALS.

Obligingly communicated for the Aurora, by a Gentleman who arrived lately in the Richmond, from Briſtol.

The disposition of the cases in which papers have yet come into the hands of Mr. Bayard, agent for the Claims and Appeals for the United States, is in substance as follows—in about One Hundred and Fifty Cases, he has obtained process from the High Court of Appeals in Great-Britain, and has forwarded the same to the Secretary of State for the United States, in between seventy and eighty other cases, he finds the information forwarded to him too defective to authorise or enable him to enter a claim or appeal.

Correct lists of the above two descriptions of Cases, specifying the names of the Vessels, Masters, and the Owners, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State, in about fifty more cases, where American vessels and their cargoes, after capture and detention for some time, have been liberated, and where of course the demand on the part of American citizens is only for costs and damages, it is probable that Sir William Scott, the King's Advocate General, and Mr. Bayard, will come to an amicable settlement without the enormous expence, the delay and vexation of an appeal.

These cases will be put into a train of arrangement, as soon as Mr. Bayard can obtain sufficient information to enable him to form an estimate of the loss sustained by the American citizens: and the British government is to pay what may be thus agreed upon, as a just and reasonable allowance.

In those cases where process issues, particularly where the capture has been made by privateers, great delay will unavoidably take place; for the process must be sent first to the Secretary of State in Philadelphia, by American vessels (in order to avoid a delay, and the risk of failure to which it would be exposed in British vessels bound directly to any one British island in the West-Indies) by him, it will be forwarded to the respective islands in which it is to be served.—Hence, if the war continues, it must be returned to the United States, and thence forwarded to Mr. Bayard in London.

Should the captors on the return of this process, before the British high court of admiralty, or the lords of appeal, refuse appearing to the seizure, a reasonable time, probably six months, will be allowed by the Judge, or the lords, in which, if they are so disposed, the captors may enter their appearance. Should they suffer this period to escape without an appearance, they will be declared in contempt; and an attachment will issue, which must take the same track with the process before issued. On the return of the attachment, if the captors still decline coming before the court, it is to be presumed the British government will, without further delay, make them a just and reasonable compensation. If the capture has been made by a king's ship, then an appearance will be entered without delay on behalf of the captors, and the cause soon brought to a hearing, provided there has been no delay on the part of the claimants, in sending forward the best authenticated vouchers in their power, of the expences they have incurred, and the losses they have sustained.

NEW LONDON. June 18.

Tuesday morning came to anchor at the mouth of this harbour, the French privateer schooner Vengeur, Capt. Berard, from Port de Paix, and her prize, the Spanish ship St. Josef, alias, Prince of Austrias, from Spain bound to Vera Cruz, between 300 and 400 tons burthen laden with wine, brandy, dry goods, &c. In the afternoon they sailed for New-York.—The schooner carries 6 guns and 50 men, of all colors; the ship had 12 guns and 38 men; the privateer fired a few guns, and the ship but one before she struck her colors; no one killed or wounded. She was captured on the 26th ult. in sight of Jamaica.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 13.

SHIP BUILDING.

We cannot but with pleasure contemplate the rapid increase of ship building on Merrimack river within a few years. We are credibly informed that there are now on the stocks, between this town and Haverhill, fifty-two sail, and nearly that number have been launched the present season. A circumstance that must give pleasure to the mechanic as well as to the merchant.

SALEM, June 16.

Capt. Bartlett, from Bilboa, says he was told there by Mr. Gardoqui, that he had a letter from his brother at Madrid, which informed him, that every effort was making by Spain to obtain peace with France.

NEWPORT, June 23.

On Friday last the Circuit Court, for Rhode Island District, met in this Town, and was opened with Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins; after which a concise and judicious Charge was given by Judge Iredel to the Grand Jury.

His Excellency JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN, Esq; is re-elected Governor of the State of New-Hampshire.

Barrere, Collot D'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, who were sentenced to Exile in Cayenne, were, on the 15th April, at the Isle of Oleron, waiting to take Passage.

Last Saturday Evening departed this Life, of a Consumption, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miss ELIZABETH CORNELL, youngest Daughter of Mrs. Pease Cornell. Her sickness she bore with more than common Fortitude and Patience, not complaining in the least, but was all Submission to her Lord and Master's divine Will. In her, how calm was the Evening of Life—in what a smiling Serenity did her Sun go down—when her Flesh and her Heart failed, how reviving the Remembrance of an all-sufficient Redeemer.—"Be ye also ready, for in such an Hour as ye think not the final Summons cometh."

Her Funeral will be this Afternoon from the House of Benjamin Barker, where her Friends and Acquaintance are desired to attend.

DIED.]—At New-Shoreham, JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Esq; in the 80th Year of his Age.

—Also, Mr. ANTHONY LITTLEFIELD, aged 67.

MARRIED]—At North Kingstown, on Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. William Northup, Dr. THOMAS TILLINGHAST, to the amiable Miss LUCY ALLEN, Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Allen of that Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 22.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop George, Harkell,	New York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Boston
—— Ranger, Munro,	Havanna
—— Aurora, Rathbune,	Cape Francois
Schooner Jenny, Goodsell,	Boston
—— Blackney, Chace,	Somerset
Ship Jefferson, Dennis,	Nantes
Sloop Peggy, Bits,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Dove, Caswell,	New-York
—— Betty, Child,	Norfolk
—— Lily, Remington,	Boston
Schooner Blackney, Chace,	West Indies
Brig Little-Sally, Earl,	West Indies
Ship Friendship, Moulton,	Portsmouth
Sloop Betsy, Oxx,	Somerset

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

THE pious ALETHEIA having suffered "the weary to be at rest" by slackening his *Spiritual Fire*, in your paper; it only remains with me, agreeably to my intimation in a former letter, to sing, or say, his *requiem*.

I shall not, upon this occasion, however triumphant I feel, give a Roman Ovation; or follow the monkish system of chaunting "te deum laudamus." I promised to deny the existence of a "Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island" as long as Aletheia asserted the position. The result, however, has proved, that even an *Anonymous writer*, was not needful to repel his intriguing priestcraft—three fourths of my fellow citizens being ready with me to deny a Diocesan of those States. The Episcopalians may have their Bishop, Rector, and Curate;—nay—if they revive the acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Pope, I care not;—but let them, or their puny scribbler, beware how they make another attempt to force upon the more numerous congregations, *their* Bishop, *their* Rector—or if *they* like one, *their* Pope.

In the termination of this my literary war—on my part *purely* defensive—if I should speak with freedom, or quote a spirited author, my fellow-citizens will remember, that it is against the *dignified* and *privileged* only. While I have the power of opposition, they shall never want my feeble efforts to repel them from their attempts to gain a footing in the government of the United States.——On the other hand, the meek, humane, and virtuous preachers of the Gospel, deserve a tribute I cannot bestow—they will meet a reward, where true acts of Piety, are truly rewarded.

A learned and enlightened author of a country, the boast of every liberal and enlightened nation, in a very recent work, published since the completion of the most glorious Revolution that ever adorned the page of history, on the subject of the origin of spiritual privileged orders says, †

"These men, on account of their office, were exempted from the common occupations, and the society provided for their subsistence. In this situation, solely occupied by making observations, they soon penetrated the great phenomena of nature, and dived into the secrets of her various operations. They became acquainted with the course of the stars and planets; the connection which their absence and return had with the productions of the earth, and the activity of vegetation; the medicinal and nutraitve properties of fruits and plants; the action of the elements, and their reciprocal affinities. But as there was no means of communicating this knowledge otherwise than by the painful and laborious one of oral instruction, they imparted it only to their friends and kindred; and hence resulted a concentration of science in certain families, who on this account assumed to themselves exclusive privileges, and a spirit of corporation and separate distinction fatal to the public weal. By this continued succession of the same labours and inquiries, the progress of learning it is true was hastened, but, by the mystery that accompanied it, the people, plunged daily in the thickest darkness, became more superstitious and more slavish. Seeing human beings produce certain phenomena, announce, as it were at will, eclipses and comets, handle noxious serpents, they supposed them to have intercourse with celestial powers, and to obtain the good, or have the ills averted, which they expected from those powers, they adopted these extraordinary human beings as mediators and interpreters. And thus were established in the very bosom of States, sacrilegious corporations of hypocritical and deceitful men, who arrogated to themselves every kind of power——which, to this very hour, has proved ruinous to the nations of mankind."

From trifling and insignificant origins, great abuses have progressively crept into States. This well known fact, will, I trust, sufficiently excuse me to every true Republican, for my opposition to the aristocratical designs of a supposed Episcopal Priest under the mask of *Aletheia*.

ANONYMOUS.

† *See "The Revolutions of Empires," page 148—written by M. Volney, one of the Deputies of France, during the overthrow of Tyranny in that country.*

To be SOLD or LET,

THE large DWELLING HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick Market in Thames-Street, with a Bake-House, and two Stores belonging thereto.——For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, June 29, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.

THOUGH grandeur flies my humble roof,
Tho' wealth is not my ſhare,
Tho' lowly is my little cot,
Yet happineſs is there.

A tender wife with mild controul,
By ſympathy refin'd,
When rage the tumults of the breaſt,
Becalms my troubled mind.

Three pledges of our mutual love,
Kind Providence has given,
And competence to nurſe their hopes,
Is all we aſk of Heaven.

Still from the little we enjoy,
A little we diſpenſe;
And watch the buddings of their mind
Juſt bloſſoming to ſenſe.

With arm entwin'd in arm we ſit,
And join their hands to pray;
And teach the accents of their tongue,
To hail the riſing day.

At eve again they kneel and bleſs
The hours, which now have paſt;
And hope their cherish'd virtues may
Prove happineſs at laſt.

Accept, Great Father of us all,
Accept their little prayers,
And grant the ſmiling days of our youth,
May crown our ſilver hairs.

Let thoſe whoſe weak and infant limbs
With tenderneſs we guide,
Be props unto our age, when down
The ſteep of life we glide.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

THE NUMBER OF RACKINGS depend on the ſtate of the liquor, and the judgment of the manager. If the freſh fermentation, which uſually commences, in ſome degree, after racking, become violent, it is generally underſtood, that the liquor ought to be racked again, to check it. Hence, in the practice of ſome men, the ſame liquor will be racked 5 or 6 times. On the contrary, if a ſmall degree of fermentation, only, take place; which is, in this caſe, termed "*fretting*;" it is in ordinary management, ſuffered to remain in the ſame caſk: but the degree of fretting, which requires the operation of racking, is by no means ſettled: one man would rack the ſame caſk of liquor, which another would leave for time to quiet. In the common practice of farmers, cider is ſeldom or ever racked more than once; and perry is ſometimes ſuffered to remain, until time render it *quiet* and *fine*, in the firſt caſk, into which it was turned.—The general idea ſeems to be, that frequent rackings *weaken* the liquor, and that much fermentation *roughens* it. The farmers, therefore, rather chooſe to be at the riſque of loſing the richneſs, than to lower the ſtrength and beſtow upon it the labour of racking.

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The METHOD OF STUMMING them is this: matches, made of thick linen cloth, about 10 inches long, and an inch broad, thickly coated with brimſtone about 8 inches of their length,—being prepared; and the caſk properly ſeaſoned; every vent is tightly ſtopped, except the bung hole; a match kindled; lowered down into the cask; and held, by the end undipped, until it be well lighted, and the bung being driven in; thus ſuſpending the lighted match within the caſk. Having burnt ſo long as the contained air will ſupply the fire, the match dies; the bung is raiſed; the remnant of the match drawn out; and the caſk ſuffered to remain, before the liquor be put into it, ſome 2 or 3 hours, more or leſs according to the degree of force required. For a few days the liquor retains its ſulphurous flavour, which, however, in a ſhort time vaniſhes, and no evil effect, I underſtand, is found to follow the operation.

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[To be continued.]

* *See Mercury, No. 1706, for 30th of December laſt.*

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each Share Twenty five Dollars; Ten Dollars payable on Friday the 19th Inſtant, and Fifteen Dollars on Tueſday the 30th Inſt. to be paid to the Treaſurer at his Houſe.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

June 9, 1795.

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John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboofes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Paul Sweet,

From Exeter, hereby informs the Public,

THAT he has lately opened a Shop, in Deacon Tilley's Houſe, a little above the lower Market, directly oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Lyon's, where he has for Sale a Variety of the beſt and moſt neceſſary Articles for the Uſe of Families, viz. Indian and Rye Meal, Flour, Salt Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, ſeveral Sorts of Spirits, choice Cyder, &c. &c.

He alſo has very good Accommodations for Boarders and Lodgers, at a reaſonable Rate.

Newport, June 9, 1795.

FOR SALE,



The BRIG

RAMBLER,

A well built double Deck, and Raunch Veſſel, a faſt ſailer, well found, and now ready for Sea—Burthen 134 Tons, apply to

CHARLES LASSELL.

Newport, June 1, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,
Flour and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches —— And has now on hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 1, 1795.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Maſter.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held by Adjournment, on Wedneſday the Firſt of July next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the State-Houſe in Newport.—When and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſters and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

June 9th, 5795.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſton, in Waſhington County, and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HANNAH NILES, late of ſaid South-Kingſton, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; but who was formerly of Norwich, in New-London County, and State of Connecticut; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe, We hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend our ſaid Appointment at the Houſe of *Elizabeth Potter, on Little-Reſt Hill*, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the laſt *Monday in Auguſt, September, October, and November next*; *and all Claims not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.*

F. PERRY,
ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN WEIGHT, *of South Kingſton, Adminiſtrator.*

THE Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of South-Kingſton, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROBERT HAZARD (Son of Richard Hazard) late of ſaid South-Kingſton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, they will attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Joſeph Hull, on Tower-Hill, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the Third Wedneſday of Auguſt, September, October, and November next; and thoſe Demands that are not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
GEORGE BROWN.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

NICHOLAS GARDNER, *of Exeter, (Son of George Gardner) Adminiſtrator.*



RAN away, from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 14th inſt. a black Fellow, named JACK, about 20 Years of Age.—He is tall and well ſet; has thick Lips, his Head was lately ſhear'd, ſpeaks plain Engliſh; before he went away, he broke open a Deſk, and took out Twenty Dollars and Crowns, with ſome ſmall Change, and a Pair of Money Scales.—He alſo broke open a Cheſt, and ſundry Trunks; and carried off with him three white Shirts, and ſix ſtriped ones; one Pair of black Velvet Breeches and Jacket; one Pair of dark Queen's Cord, and one Pair of Jean Breeches; one Calico, and one thick Cloth Jacket, not lined; two Pair of Thread Stockings, one Pair of thin new Shoes, one Pair of plated Buckles, a Silk Purſe, two Kerſey Bags, almoſt new; one Gun and two Bayonets, with Plenty of Powder and Shot; one homeſpun Handkerchief, and one Pair of Nankeen Overalls.—Any Perſon who ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ZEBEDEE GRINNELL.

All Maſters of Veſſels are ſtrictly forbid receiving or ſhipping ſaid Negro, on Peril of the Law.

Little-Compton, June 15, 1795.

John Bours

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

That he has juſt opened, and has for Sale, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handſome Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

DOMESTIC FELICITY.

THOUGH grandeur flies my humble roof,
Tho' wealth is not my ſhare,
Tho' lowly is my little cot,
Yet happineſs is there.

A tender wife with mild controul,
By ſympathy refin'd,
When rage the tumults of the breaſt,
Becalms my troubled mind.

Three pledges of our mutual love,
Kind Providence has given,
And competence to nurſe their hopes,
Is all we aſk of Heaven.

Still from the little we enjoy,
A little we diſpenſe;
And watch the buddings of their mind
Juſt bloſſoming to ſenſe.

With arm entwin'd in arm we ſit,
And join their hands to pray;
And teach the accents of their tongue,
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The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

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But thoſe who manufacture the finer liquors for ſale; eſpecially, perhaps, thoſe who have checked the firſt fermentation; think it prudent to repeat the rackings, until the liquor will lie quiet, or nearly ſo. If it cannot be brought into this ſtate, by ordinary racking, the freſh caſks are fumigated with ſulphur; whoſe fumes are found to have a power of ſilencing, or greatly checking, the fretting. This expedient is termed "ſtumming the caſks."

The METHOD OF STUMMING them is this: matches, made of thick linen cloth, about 10 inches long, and an inch broad, thickly coated with brimſtone about 8 inches of their length,—being prepared; and the caſk properly ſeaſoned; every vent is tightly ſtopped, except the bung hole; a match kindled; lowered down into the cock; and held, by the end undipped, until it be well lighted, and the bung being driven in; thus ſuſpending the lighted match within the caſk. Having burnt ſo long as the contained air will ſupply the fire, the match dies; the bung is raiſed; the remnant of the match drawn out; and the caſk ſuffered to remain, before the liquor be put into it, ſome 2 or 3 hours, more or leſs according to the degree of force required. For a few days the liquor retains its ſulphurous flavour, which, however, in a ſhort time vaniſhes, and no evil effect, I underſtand, is found to follow the operation.

Thus far the method of FERMENTING IN CASKS: a mode of fermentation, which 99 hogſheads of 100, made in the country, are ſubjected to. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome few men, in different parts of the diſtrict, who ferment in VATS or other OPEN VESSELS.

One inſtance of this practice, I met with in the vale of Gloceſter. In this inſtance, the liquor is ſet in cowls or other open tubs, or in caſks with one of the heads out. In theſe veſſels it ſtands until the firſt fermentation be pretty well over; when *the ſpume is carefully ſkimmed off*; under the idea that it is the ſcum mixing with the clear liquor, which cauſes it to fret after racking. The fermentation having ceaſed, and the lees ſubſided, the liquor is racked off into a freſh caſk, and the lees filtered in the manner which has been deſcribed. In this practice, the liquor is never racked a ſecond time.

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SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

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Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
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Chocolate,
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Newport, June 9, 1795.

FOR SALE,



The BRIG

RAMBLER,

A well built double Deck, and ſtaunch Veſſel, a faſt ſailer, well found, and now ready for Sea—Burthen 134 Tons, apply to

CHARLES LASSELL.

Newport, June 1, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,
Flour and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches —— And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 11, 1795.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Maſter.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held by Adjournment, on Wedneſday the Firſt of July next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the State-Houſe in Newport.—When and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſters and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

June 9th, 5795.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſton, in Waſhington County, and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HANNAH NILES, late of ſaid South-Kingſton, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; but who was formerly of Norwich, in New-London County, and State of Connecticut; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe, We hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend our ſaid Appointment at the Houſe of *Elizabeth Potter, on Little-Reſt Hill*, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the laſt *Monday in Auguſt, September, October, and November next*; *and all Claims not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.*

F. PERRY,
ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN WEIGHT, *of South Kingſton, Adminiſtrator.*

THE Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of South-Kingſton, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROBERT HAZARD (Son of Richard Hazard) late of ſaid South-Kingſton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, they will attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Joſeph Hull, on Tower-Hill, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the Third Wedneſday of Auguſt, September, October, and November next; and thoſe Demands that are not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
GEORGE BROWN.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

NICHOLAS GARDNER, *of Exeter, (Son of George Gardner) Adminiſtrator.*



RAN away, from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 14th inſt. a black Fellow, named JACK, about 20 Years of Age.—He is tall and well ſet; has thick Lips, his Head was lately ſhear'd, ſpeaks plain Engliſh; before he went away, he broke open a Deſk, and took out Twenty Dollars and Crowns, with ſome ſmall Change, and a Pair of Money Scales.—He alſo broke open a Cheſt, and ſundry Trunks; and carried off with him three white Shirts, and ſix ſtriped ones; one Pair of black Velvet Breeches and Jacket; one Pair of dark Queen's Cord, and one Pair of Jean Breeches; one Calico, and one thick Cloth Jacket, not lined; two Pair of Thread Stockings, one Pair of thin new Shoes, one Pair of plated Buckles, a Silk Purſe, two Kerſey Bags, almoſt new; one Gun and two Bayonets, with Plenty of Powder and Shot; one homeſpun Handkerchief, and one Pair of Nankeen Overalls.—Any Perſon who ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ZEBEDEE GRINNELL.

All Maſters of Veſſels are ſtrictly forbid receiving or ſhipping ſaid Negro, on Peril of the Law.

Little-Compton, June 15, 1795.

John Bours

Informs his Cuſtomers and others,

That he has juſt opened, and has for Sale, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handſome Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.